

Reference Plans:

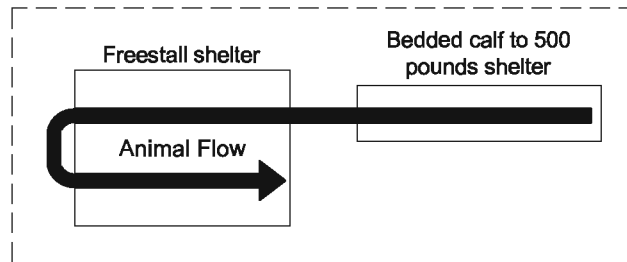
- ① DIP 523 Baby and Weaned Calf Shelter - 24 Individual Open Side Portable Pens and 6 Group Pens, 60 Animals with Utility Rooms
- ② DIP 553 Heifer Freestall Shelter, Six Row Drive-through Feeding, 500 Pounds to 1 Month Pre-fresh, 5 Groups, 215 Stalls

**Calf and Heifer Housing System for 300 Cow Herd -
 36 Individual Pens, 4 Weaned Calf Pens, 3 Bedded
 Pens, 5 Group Freestall Shelter, 305 Animals**
 Wilson, Graves, McFarland, Tyson
 Date: 02/28/07 Sheet #1 of 2



DIP 594 Calf and Heifer Housing System for 300 Cow Herd

This plan illustrates how to assemble a complete system using some or all of the features found in two different Penn State Dairy Idea Plans and is intended for a dairy herd with about 300 mature dairy cows (females that have calved at least once), assumes a 24 month age at first calving and animals are moved to a pre-fresh group one month prior to calving. It provides space for 305 animals, in 13 groups, from birth to one month pre-fresh.



The system includes individual calf pens and a weaned calf shelter DIP 523: Baby and Weaned Calf Shelter and a 5 group freestall shelter for animals 500 pounds - pre-fresh DIP 553: Heifer Freestall Shelter, 500 pounds to 1 month pre-fresh.

Sizing and Selecting Components

The number and distribution of heifer calves and the growth rate of these animals will vary from herd to herd and year to year in the same herd. Therefore sizing and selecting buildings for a calf and heifer raising system for a particular size herd will always be an estimate. The breeding program, heifer to bull ratio and average daily rate of gain are the variables that have the biggest impact on housing system space requirements.

The following procedure was used to size this example system.

- Assume 1.05 calvings per cow in herd per year 300 x 1.05 = 315 calves
Calves per month 315/12 = 26.3 per calves month
1:1 heifer: bull ratio 26.3/2 = 13.1 heifers per month
95% of heifer calves are raised 13.1 x 0.95 = 12 calves raised per month
24 month total grow out period 24 x 12 = 288 total animals
Assume 6-8 weeks in individual housing and 6-8 weeks in weaned calf pens
Oversize facilities of birth to 300 pounds by 50% to account for variability in numbers of heifer calves and to allow for sanitation and idle time between occupants.
System will house animals to approximately one month prior to freshening (23 months).

Planning a Calf and Heifer Raising System

A well planned calf and heifer raising system provides a clean, dry and comfortable home for all animals and flexibility to accommodate the changing needs and numbers of dairy animals from birth to calving. There are a variety of stages in a heifer's life based on age, weight, health or management needs and housing types. Adequate quality space is especially critical for baby calves (birth to weaning) and the weaned calf during the first group living experience to 300 pounds. Housing for these early groups is increased by 50 percent over the average number of animals expected to allow adequate time for cleaning, disinfecting and resting of the pens to minimize disease buildup and to account for variation in animal numbers.

Once animals are well adapted to group living, eating solid feed and have reached 500 pounds there are a wide variety of housing systems that can provide for their needs. Special attention for observation and restraint are important for breeding age animals. Flexibility of size and use of facilities is important as bulges in animal numbers from irregular calvings and changes in the bull to heifer ratio work their way through the system.

Specific items to consider include:

- Changing needs of the growing animals - space, feed, management
Natural and planned variability in calving patterns including numbers of calvings per month and sex of animals
Variation in health and death loss
Changes in management goals
Animal observation, restraint and treatment requirements at various ages and sizes
Biosecurity - minimize disease transmission among calves and heifers, from mature animals on the farm, by workers and equipment and from off farm sources including invited and uninvited visitors. Diseases normally are spread from older to younger animals by direct contact, manure, drainage water or contaminated ventilation air.

Items to consider include:

- Chore patterns, manure flow, air flow and animal movement within and between buildings and age groups
Shared equipment
Vectors
Visitors

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